# WASHINGTON CITY.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1859

Business Notice.

As the business of the Union establishment, in view of the proposed change in its forms, will be conducted strictly on a cash basis, all agencies for the sollection of subscriptions for the timos are discontinued. No payments should be made to Agonta after this date, exampt to Mr. W. C. Lipecomb, jr., who the authorized to make collections is believers, Maryland, and Virginia.

Wammorrov, March 23, 1858.—4f.

The foregoing motice is ped intended to include.

The foregoing notice is not intended to include any agent for that we now employ or have heretofore employed in this city, but that we now employ or have heretofore employed in this city, but have only who have performed such service in other parts of the Ap 29—U

THE GUANO QUESTION-TIMELY DISCOVERY

To supply the human family with sufficient food of a nutritious character is one of the great studies of civilization. Whenever there is a deficiency of this we perceive the decline of population and a proclivity to barbarism. Some of the most fertile coun tries of antiquity have become comparative deserts, since the exhaustion of their soils, unreplenished by the constituents from which crops are produced; and in our own day so ereat has been the alarm in some countries at a similar prospect for themselves that political economists have seriously recommend ed the restriction of population to meet the contin gency of a probable want of food. In Great Britain only one-third of its inhabitants are engaged in agricultural pursuits, the remainder being chiefly artizans of all professions. They are often at the famine point, and the suffering is commensurate. In France on the contrary, two-thirds of the population are en gaged in agricultural pursuits, and this is the reason why that country has such a wonderfully recuperative power, notwithstanding its bloody and longcontinued wars and destructive revolutions; and yet from even these we often hear the cry for bread In our own boundless domains, while our virgin soils yield munificently at first, we find a gradual falling off in the grain crops and other agricultural products after a few years of culture, and consequently we, too, have been at times compelled to import wheat for our immediate wants.

The Romans were very diligent cultivators, and their farm management was as perfect as possible considering how deficient they were in the know ledge of the natural sciences. The following well known apologue illustrates this characteristic. vine-dresser had two daughters and a vineyard; when his eldest daughter was married, he gave her a third of it for her portion, notwithstanding which he had the same quantity of fruit for himself as formerly. When his second daughter was married, he gave her half of what remained, and still the product was undiminished. The moral was, that he gave labor enough to what remained to keep up the products of his vines. If our own country would but adopt a similar method, they would be able to do better by their children than they usually do. But without following up the agricultural systems of the ancients, of which they have left us very full and interesting accounts, we have enough to consider when we look at those of our own times And though science has thrown a flood of light over the mysterious reproductive methods of Nature though we have learned the structure and function of plants, have analyzed their constituents, have taught them how to yield most abundantly, and still more, have ascertained the character, variety, ingredients, and quality of soils, and the effects of water, light, air, and sunshine, upon them and their products, yet, the great desideratum remains. The world's one great want is, the best and cheapest fertilizers. The population of the two hemispheres is not fully fed, and here in the United States we will have at the end of this century one hundred millions of mouths to be filled three times a day. Marls. gypsum, mixtures of earth, poudrette, artificial stimulants for the parched and wornout soils, are all the subject of profound investigation. The gatherings of the barn-yards, irrigation, deep ploughing. draining, turning over the clods to be mellowed by the air and its moisture, are all proposed by our scientific investigators as means to keep up production, and they all have their value, and an inestimable value. But all these, comparatively speaking, are without power to replace in the ground those elements of vitality which spring up into the leaf and the stalk, and the grain and the fruit, and the flower, carried away, consumed and lost forever from where Nature had infused them.

Our agricultural products in the old States, and even in the new, are most unquestionably falling off even in the new, are most unquestionably falling off in quantity. In the Middle States we perceive it; so we do in New England; so in Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia. We even see it in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. This fact is in accordance with well-known sefentific principles. The mineral constituents removed from an acre of land in a ton of rye grass and half a ton of red clover, amount to two hundred and nine pounds, consisting of potassa, soda, lime, maguesia, oxide of iron, phosphoric acid, sulphuric acid, chlorine and silica. A rotation of crops, so much depended on and so very important and useful, as we admit it to be, after a time does no better in this particular. On the same quantity of land, where grain and its straw, bulbs, tops, and hay are removed from at by cultivation, twelve hundred and eighty-two pounds of these soluble minerals are carried off and lost forever. It is easy to perceive that actual sterility must in this case ultimately be the consequence, and who of our readers does not know and has not heard of hundreds of old, wora-out farms in this very condition. These facts have been thoroughly made known by the experiments of the great Liebig, Davy, and other agricultural chemists and analysers, and they are known to those of our own intelligent cultivators who have examined into the subject, though to the great Humboldt and Bossingall we are indebted for our first knowledge of the utility of Guano.

Reduced to a practical and economical form, we find them exemplified in a table carefully compiled hear is, that England has followed his example. by one of our most distinguished agriculturists, who in a public address not two years since, electrified his acdience by the following statement of facts. In less than five years preceding 1857, though some hundreds of thousands of acres of new land had been brought into cultivation in the State of New York, the decrease of its products during that period was

se of	horses	59	,00
	cows	64	001
	oxen and other cattle	128	.000
	sheep3	,000	,000
	hogs	600	,000
	potatoes, bushels		
	beans and peas, bushels		
	wheat,	300	
	flax, 1bs		
	wool, "4	,000	000
	Committee of the commit	500 PHO	4

State where the production of various of the above named articles has almost entirely ceased. What has become of the numerous grist mills which used to turn their busy wheels on almost every stream Many of the great milling towns-such as Oswego and Rochester-now draw portions of their grist from Canada and the distant northwestern States. The wheat rents, once so common in the olden time of New York, are now almost entirely commuted for

In Massachusetts the hay crop, its principal one has fallen off during the same period of time at least 13 per cent. The Illinois lands, which once produced 65 bushels of corn to the acre, now yield but about 42. In Wisconsin the product has fallen off in 13 years from 40 to 20 bushels per acre, and the same ratio of decline is observed in the neighboring states. If we had space we could show by the doc uments emanating from the Treasury Department and a comparison of the census returns, that our cereals have fallen off in quantity in a most extraordinary degree in those States where they once were a regular and profitable crop.

Just for a moment calculate the quantity of the ood consumed in a large city yearly, daily; the con stituents of which came from the soil to which it is never returned, and which are carried away by rains and sewers into the rivers and into the sea. How little of this is saved, though it would, if preserved mrich the soil of the surrounding country and make every acre of it a garden. Consider how this waste steadily going on in populous cities and towns and how anxiously our careful agriculturists are seeking some new fertilizing substitute for those they are thus continually losing.

It is, then, a wondrous fact, one worthy of grateful membrance, that in this stage of our threatened lecline of production, the Great Ruler of the world has directed the attention of men to the subject and theremedy. As our forests have cleared away before the sturdy stroke of our pioneer settlers, beds of coal are found in quantities scarcely to be computed in figures. As the streams dry up with the disappearing woods, the new power of steam, set free by mineral fires, does the work of the wheels which turn no longer; and so, as civilization exhausts, in its eageress and competition, thoughtless of the treasure it exhumes and wastes, the substances of the soil, the barren islands of the equatorial seas have been, for centuries, accumulating deposits of the most precious fertilizer ever known to man. Peru values her Chincha ruano mines, for such they may be considered (though but the droppings of the birds of the air) at five hundred millions of dollars, and they are not only supporting her government, navy, and public institutions by this curious coin of the seas, but have secured to its future renerations an almost entire exemption from taxa-As it has been found, then, that this new elemen

of strength for the soil, is the best and cheapest

which can be obtained at the present day, other na tions besides Peru have been desirous of being, also masters of this mint. Our own Government, in a law passed by Congress, in August, 1856, authorized any citizen who might discover any uninhabited island, ock or key, containing guano, not under the jurisdie other country, lawfully to take posession .. it, in the name of the United States and, under certain restrictions named therein, law fully to occupy and enjoy the same. This wise enactment, giving a new impulse to American industry and commercial enterprise, led to the immediate occupation of two guano islands in the Pacific, called Jarvis and Baker's islands, and after some years of difficulty, arising out of the non-performance of instructions given to the first government agents sent out to commence operations, a company has now succeeded in working them efficiently, and cargoes of the article have arrived, and are constantly arriving at the ports on the Atlantic seaboard. Again, within a few months past, some intelligent, experienced, and enterprising American ship captains have taken possession of other islands almost under the equator in the Pacific, and directly in the route between San Francisco and Australia, called Christmas and Howland's, and Malden's and Arthur's islands, and have secured their right to these and certain others by the legal formalities required by the act of Congress. Clark done likewise The former was discovered by Capt. Cook on Christ mas day, in 1777, and, though frequently visited by whalers, has never been occupied or claimed by any nation till now. It is 35 miles long, of crexcent shrubs upon the lagoon.

Howland's island is but three miles long, and one mile wide. Vessels can safely lie on the southwest side, and it has considerable vegetation, and large beds of guano. Both these islands are visited by countless millions of birds, and their eggs cover eres of ground at a time. The discoverers have united themselves with some enterprising merchants and others in a company called the United States Guano Company, and the ship Ivanhoe is now on her way from San Prancisco for a cargo, and every ship that returns thence to the Atlantic ports can, if she has no better freight, bring back a sarge of guano from these islands at fifteen dollars per ton freight. The late arrivals from Honolulu bring us the ews-and what we have said previously prevents any surprise on our part-that the Emperor of France, hy a commissioner of the name of Kervegaen. has formally taken possession of a guano island called Clifferton, lying about 550 miles westward from Acapulco, in 10 deg. 19 min. north latitude This is another proof of the sagacity of that remark able man, and the next thing we shall probably

cowardice, fiagrant wilful neglect of duty, and brothel-keeping, are among the charges made by a State Senator, after darking the charges made by a State Senator, after darking the charges made by a State Senator, after darking the charges made by a State Senator, after darking the charges made by a State Senator, after darking the charges made by a State Senator, after darking the charges made by a State Senator, after darking the charges made by a State Senator, after darking and projectly, for whom we are indebted to the last black republican legislature, and who were forced upon the molecular throughout the death of the lamented Governor Erown, Joseph Holt, esquire, of Kentucky, the present able head of the United States Patent Office. The appointment was promptly confirmed by the Senato, and Mr. Holt will doubtless enter at once upon the performance of the ardnous duties of his new office. He brings to their one charge talents of the highest order and a large experience in the business of practical life. We reserve for another occasion a fuller notice of Mr. Holt's brilliant career in life.

The next agricultural State Fair of Illinois will be held at Freeport, in that State.

It is well known that there are counties in that at Freeport, in that State

FUNERAL OF GOV. BROWN

We are requested to unnounce the following programme of the proceedings which will be observed day in the funeral ceremonies of the deceased Postmaster General:

ORDER OF PROCEEDINGS FOR THE FUNE-RAL OF THE HON. AARON V. BROWN, POSTMASTER GENERAL OF THE UNI-TED STATES.

The doors of the President's House will be open at 10 clock, a. m. The funeral services will take place at 12 o'clock, meridian, in the East Room of the Executive Mansion; after which, a procession will be formed in conformity with the following arrangements, and move from the East Room

The Marshal of the United States for the District of Co-

The Officiating Clergymen.

The Physicians who attended the deceased. COMMITTEE OF ABBANGEMENTS.

Mr. Crittenden Mr. Foot. Mr. Bright. PALL-BEARERS.

Mr. Fitch. Mr. Floyd, Secretary of War. Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas. Judge Catron. Mr. Thompson, Secretary of Judge Clifford. the Interior. Family and Relatives of the Deceased.

The President of the United States and the Heads of Departments.

The Senators and Ex-Members of the House of Repre

The Senators and Ex-Members of the House of Representatives from the State of Tennessee.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.

The Senate of the United States, preceded by its President and Secretary.

The other Officers of the Senate.

The Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives.

The Ex-Members and Members Elect of the House of Representatives, preceded by the Speaker and Clerk.

The other officers of the House of Representatives.

The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States and its officers. Court of the United States and its officers

Court of the United States and its officers.
Foreign Ministors and their Suites.
The Assistants Postmaster General, and the other officers and clerks of the Post Office Department.
The Heads of Bureaus and the officers and clerks of the several Executive Departments.
The Officers of the Army and Navy and Marine Corps.

The Governoes of States and Territories The Governors of States and Territories

The Judges and officers of the Court of Claims.
Judges of the Circuit, Criminal, and Orphass' Co
of the United States for the District of Columbia, with the members of the Bar and officers of the several Courts. All other civil officers of the Government. The Corporate Authorities of Washington. The Corporate Authorities of Georgetown. ch Societies and Fraternities as may desire to join the Procession.

Citizens and Strangers.

THE PROCESSION will be formed and move under the d tion of the Marshal of the District of Columbia, and ch assistants as he may appoint. MARCH 10, 1859.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, (Tuesday night,)

A feeling of deep regret pervades the community the announcement in one of the evening papers of the death of the Postmaster General. Although the sad event was expected from the accounts that have reached us for the last two days as to the condition of the distinguished sufferer, it is nevertheless a severe blow to all who had the advantage of knowing Mr. Brown, and cawho had the advantage of knowing Mr. Brown, and capable of estimating the many high qualities for which he was distinguished both in public and private life. The announcement having only appeared in an evening paper not famed for its veracity, many hoped that it was premature, and waited to learn the sad intelligence from some more reliable authority.

The republicans are furious at the Union's castigation of Mr. Gross their rest casalidate at present for the

The republicans are furnous at the Union's castigation of Mr. Grow, their pet candidate at present for the speakership of the next House of Representatives. All they can say and write cannot, however, relieve that gentleman from the load of popular oblequy that attaches to a man who abuses his high trust to serve factious purposes, and who hesitates not to imperil the credit of the government, the well-being of the people, and the honor of the nation, if he can only again a miserable party triof the nation, if he can only gain a miserable party tri

nph.

What ingrates those republicans are! There is John What ingrates those republicans are! There is John B. Haskin, of New York, who expected to be the next republican candidate for Speaker, who for the last two years has worked hard to earn their favor, and has allowed no scruple of conscience, no fear of infamy, no sense of self-degradation, to check him in the career by which he hoped to attain the coveted reward. there is Horace F. Clark, that magnanimous, truth-tell-ing, truth-respecting representative of our Eighth con-gressional district, he too expected to be rewarded. He is so much in the habit of working for his wages, and so fixed in his convictions as to the utter folly of a represen-tative representing any other interests but his own, and, at most, those of his father-in-law, that he certainly expected payment in the shape of votes for the speaker-ship for his steady betrayal of his constituents, and faith-ful imitation of the political iniquities of his notorious colleague, the vencious telegraphic correspondent. That both these worthies should be brushed aside for such a ommon-place nigger worshipper as Grow, hameful ingratitude I ever heard of. Grow of to injure the democratic party, and is therefore entitled to black republican plaudits, but have not Haskin and

The republicans are thanking God that Grow succeeded in disorganizing the whole Post-office system, by refusi the appropriations. They think that the country will visit the inconvenience and annoyance which must result therefrom on the democratic administration, and on the democratic party; and that their hypocritical earnestnes ssion incumbent on the President, and while several democratic States were unrepresented, thus secure the organization of the House and the control of the comittess. Grow, who hopes to be the Speaker, la-red deligently, as might be expected, to bring about

this result. A monster democratic gathering is spoken of at Tammany Hall on the 14th inst., to record the opinious of the masses in favor of the acquisition of Cuba, and against those who defeated Mr. Slidell's bill. I can assure you that those opinions will be loudly and emphatically enun-ciated, and that they who resisted and denounced the Cuban policy of the President, and who almost prevented the admission of Oregon into the Union will resistant

the admission of Oregon into the Union, will receive a castigation that they will feel most bitterly.

The appointment of Hon. Robert McLane as minister to Mexico is universally commended as one of the best and most indicious that the President could have made Mr. McLane's great addity, proved diplomatic skill, well sm, coolness, and a banity of manner eminently fitted for the delicate and re

known patriotism, coolness, and treatily of manner, render him pre-eminently fitted for the delicate and responsible mission with which he has been intrusted.

Our gallant seventh regiment of national guards have subscribed the magnificent sum of two thousand dollars to the fund for the purchase of Mount Vernon. If others would emulate this act of munificence, the home and grave of the Father of his Country would soon be the

grave of the Father of his Country would soon be the property of the American people.

Our chief local excitement, at this moment, is caused by Mr. Spinola's report to the State Senate, exposing the evils of the present Metropolitan police system. Robbery, extortion, perjury, habitual drunkenness, immorality, cowardice, flagrant wilful neglect of duty, and brothel-keeping, are among the charges made by a State Senator, after disproal investigation among the charges made by a State Senator,

THE MASSACHUSETTS ELECTIONS

The annual election of members of Congress took place in Massachusetts on the 8th inst. In speaking of the conest between the democrats and the black-republicans the Manchester Democrat of that date uses the following anguage, which has an applicability to other localities:

The influence of this excitement is terribly pernicious.

We might show that it binds the bonds of the slave tighter; that it alienates different sections of the Union, and threatens its very existence. People affect to be incredulous upon these matters, and we will not press them. We make but a single point, viz: It is fatal to the interests of New England. Why? We have before shown its disastrous effects upon our commerce and man-ufactures. There are those who are incredulous here,

shown its disastrous effects upon our commerce and manufactures. There are those who are incredulous here, also; so we let this point go. But here is a fact which nobody can escape—that the complete diversion of the public mind to other matters has caused an almost total and very unfortunate neglect of our own affairs.

Our local affairs have been miscrably managed for the past four years. The State is in debt more than \$100,000; and the county debts have been increased to a frightful extent, and are continually and rapidly increasing, under the operation of the most wretched judiciary system which ever cursed any people. The whole legislation of the party in power has no other object than to perpetuate itself. It passes the most rigorous laws to gratify the demands of one portion of the community, and permits these laws to remain a dead letter to gratify the rost. An alarming recklessness in the making and breaking of laws is a prominent characteristic of the reigning dynasty, and must ultimately lead to disastrous results. All the moral, social, and material interests of the State are made subservient to the passion for place; and every substantial local interest is excluded by a fictitious excitement in regard to purely imaginary dangers far away. gers far away.

The democrats only ask that men will reason upo politics as upon other matters—discard passion and pre judice, and act with some reference to the public good and not altogether for the advancement of party.

### SPECIFIC DUTIES A POLITICAL SCARECROW.

[From the Virginia Sentiaet, March 8.]

It forms a large portion of the harangues of opposition orators that there is some diversity of opinion in the democratic party in reference to measures that in some of their aspects present party tests. So far as any argument to the disadvantage of our party can be drawn from this diversity, it disappears entirely when a comparison is made between the democrats and their opponents. Our points of difference are fewer than their points of agreement. They cannot agree even in a name—republicans, Americans, whigs; they can only come together by dropping every affirmative name, every profession of faith, and adopting the merely negative, unamiable, and indefinite name of opposition. They can only unite by forming what John Minor Botts calls a "coalition," in indefinite name of opposition. They can only unite by forming what John Minor Botts calls a "coalsion," in whose support he says he should be very glad to have the

votes even of the free negroes.

We allude to the subject of specific and ad valorem duties in connexion with the tariff. The President favor the former, while others see "protection" in everything but ad valorem duties. We frankly confess that we prefet ad calorem to specific duties; but at the same ti ad calorem to specific duties; but at the same time we maintain that the question of "protection" is not in-volved in the choice. In this opinion, so far as Mr. Buchanan's defence is concerned, we are sustained by the authority of Senator Simmons, of Rhode Island—a man whose speciality is the tariff and "protection"—that is, his choice is for ad valurem duties.

A few words shall explain our views. "Protection

his choice is for of volvend duties.

A few words shall explain our views. "Protection" to American manufactures, consists in levying duties or taxes on goods imported from abroad. The amount of the tax is the amount of the "Protection." If English iron is taxed five dollars a ton, "Protection" depends on the amount of the duty, not the mere mode of levying it. If the duty be laid on the weight or quantity of an article, it is a "specific" duty. It does not change with any change in value of the commodity. If the duty be laid on the value of the commodity. If the duty be laid on the value of an article, it is an all valorem duty. It changes with the changes of price. This is the whole difference between the two modes. They are both to be justified only as a mode of obtaining revenue for government purposes. They both incidentally yield "protection" to the extent of the tax imposed.

If asked which is the most "protective," the answer is look at the tax-list and see. The amount of the tax is the question. The mere mode of laying it has nothing to do with it. To illustrate:

Suppose, on a ton of foreign iron, of a particular description, worth, generally, say, \$40, a specific tax of ten islars is laid. "Pen dollars a ton is then the amount of "protection" to the American manufacturer. Or suppose that a selection and the second of the second of the second.

protection \* to the American manufacturer. "protection to the American manufacturer. Or sup-pose that an ad velorem duty of twenty-five per cent is as-sessed. That would yield ten dollars a ton also—just the same amount of "protection" as the other. Suppose now, the iron rises in value to \$60. The specific tax still yields but the ten dellars of protection; while the ad pa-larem would then yield fiften, a much larger protection than the other. If on the other hand, the price should than the other. If, on the other hand, the price should than the other. If, on the other hand, the price should fill to \$20, the specific duty would still yield its ten dellars, while the advalorem would yield but five dollars, being in that case less protective. The one mode is thus seen to fructuate in its protection, while the other does not, and that is the whole difference.

Specific duties may be fixed so low that the whole manufacturing interest would frighten the welken with their solutions.

wailings. Ad volores duties may be made so high as to fill their covetous souls with ecstacy. "Protection," we repeat depends on the tax, not the mode of assessing it. And if the tax be made as low as

mode of assessing it. And if the tax be made as low as possible, and imposed for revenue purpose alone, we care but little which mode be adopted. The question of pro-toction is but very indirectly involved in the two modes we have noticed The choice turns on other considera ch as facility in estimating duties, prevention

They who are so kindly attempting to array the President and his party in opposition on the Tarriff question, are thus seen to be entitled to their labor for their pains. Good Democrats find here no occasion for strife

## INDIANS NOT ALL GONE.

The editor of the Bainbridge Argus, who was at Apalachi cola, when the steamer Magnolia touched at that place with Col. Rector and his emigrating Seminoles on board, with Col. Rector and his emigrating Seminoles on board, says that the Indians accompanying Col. Rector comprise the entire remnant of Billy Bowlegs' tribe in Florida; but that Sam Jones' tribe, numbering about fifty, only fifteen of whom might be fermed warriors, could not be induced to emigrate in consequence of the misrepresentations of unprincipled white settlers who desired them to romain. The Argus says;

"There were twenty-five warriors in the company in charge of Col. Bector, each of whom is paid by the general government, as an inducement for him to emigrate, five hundred dollars—the women and children are paid, each, one hundred dollars. They get in the country

each, one hundred dellars. They get in the country West twenty-five thousand dollars annually, to be divi-ded among the entire number, which is about two thou-sand. They also have their cabins built for them, clothing and provisions furnished for one year, and are supplied with agricultural and blacksmith tools." We have received a letter from the Hon. Theo. Bissell,

We have received a letter from the Hon. Theo. Bissell, dated Miami, Dade co., Feb. 14th, in which the writer speaks of the disposition of the Indians refusing to emigrate. The letter was written before Col. Rector had succeeded in persuading the party to emigrate which left on the Magnolia. Mr. Bissell says:

"The Indians are here in considerable numbers, perfectly friendly. The agent has been here and found them so determined not to emigrate, that he has given up the

task as perfectly hopeless, and will direct all his efforts to the Tallahasses on the western coast, who he thinks may be pursuaded to go.

'There has lately been a wreck near Jupiter, of a ship

"There has lately been a wreck near Jupiter, or a sing atted out as a slaver in New Orleans for the coast of Africa, at which the Indians were the principal wreckers, and they have received a benefit such as they never before have had. They now have an abundance of ammanition, provisions, liquors, &c., &c. They appear to be peaceably disposed, bring in a plenty of game—are cherrful and apparently friendly, but say that they will never emigrate."

Bescrios. - The wild foror against President Bachanan ays the Genius of Liberty, is beginning to react, and men of all parties freely accord to him bronesty of motive firmness of purpose, and unquestioned patriotism. The wild war against General Jackson ended the same way in a universal acknowledgment that in the great measures of his administration, he was right. It required his own Roman armines and from will to stem the current of opmortalized their possessor and added untold blessings to the country. We had not expected the reaction so soon in favor Buchanan; but it is coming. The signs are every where apparent, and we doubt not it will be as universal and effectual, and unquestionably as just and equitab as in the case of Old Hickory. The whole country ere long, award praise and honor to President Buchanan and his able, just, and patriotic administration.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

Called Executive Session. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1859.

#### SENATE.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Department of War, made in com-pliance with a resolution of the 7th inst., calling for in-formation as to whether Sharpe's rifle carbine is em-ployed in arming the mounted troops of the United States army, &c.; which was read, laid on the table, and the motion to print referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. FITCH, from the Committee on Printing, reported in favor of printing the usual number of the correspond-ence between Commander Foots and his excellency C. A. Blundell, relative to the ship "Henrietta Maria;"

hich was concurred in.
On motion by Mr. COLLAMER,

On motion by some Resident Resident is hereby requested to state in near as possible, in the next annual report of the service of the local Office. Department, the number of letters consigned to the dead-inter office during the flexal year, and what further legislation is necessary to diminish the number of such letters or to provide for their asary to diminish the number of such letters or to provide for their turn to the writers thereof.

Mr. SEWARD submitted the following resolution for

Resolved; That the manuscript tables of the statistics of manufactures not ordered by the Senate to be printed by roturned to the Duartment of the Interior, and that J. C. G. Kennedy be sutherized is make use of such perions thereof as he may desire to publish, undesired restrictions as the Secretary of the Interior may impose.

Mr. GREEN objected to its present consideration, and

it lies over under the rule.

Mr. CLAY submitted the following resolution, and asked its present consideration:

asked its present consideration:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate all the information in his possession going to show the amount of money expended by the government of the United States, directly or indirectly, on account of recaptured Africans sent to Liberia since the passage of the act of 3d March, 1819, and in pursuance of said act, and what proportion of such amount has been applied, if any in aid of the colony or republic of Liberia, aid in what meaner and at what time; also, whether an agent or agents for receiving the recoptured Africans has or have been requisitly appeared ince the passage of said act, and the amount of the salaries pald them; and whother said agents have been concerned with the Colonization Society; also, the quantities and values of all sclores, provisions, arms, and munitions of war, or other commodities furnished to said colony for the benefit of the returned captives, and the cost of military and naval service for the same object; also, the amount entirected on the coast of Africa, the number of deaths of officers and more while in said service, and the whole number of Africans captured and restored.

Mr. GREEN objected to its consideration, and it lies

er under the rule Mr. TRUMBULL rose to make the statement which he commenced yesterday, but had forborne to press in con-sequence of the senator from North Carolina [Mr. Clind-MAN] not being in his seat. That senator being present, he would now proceed.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, rose to a point of order,

intimating that if the senator were allowed to proceed his remarks must lead to a protracted discussion. The point raised was, that as nothing was before the Senate, the senator could not be allowed to proceed unless by

manimous consent of the Senate.

This motion led to some discussion, which was participated in by Mesars. TRUMBULL, JOHNSON of Arkanas, HUNTER, IVERSON, WADE, MALLORY, KING, and others, points of order being also raised by Messrs.

IVERSON, HUNTER, and MALLORY, when the Chair
said it would submit the question to the sense of the

Mr. MALLORY moved that the Senate proceed to the

onsideration of executive business.

Mr. TRUMBULL raised a point of order in turn, which was that a motion to go into executive business was not in order so as to supersede his right to the floor. The CHAIR decided the motion of Mr. Mallony to be

order.

Mr. TRUMBULL would not appeal from the decision

but would content himself with calling for the yeas and mays on the motion.

The question having been taken, it was decided in the ffirmative by the foll wing vote, and the galleries were cleared:

Hearcu: YEAS-Mossis, Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Re-wn, lay, Gingman, Booglas, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hanter, version, Johnson of Arkanisis, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, dallory, Mason, Nich Ison, Powell, Rice, Saulibury, Sebastian, and

Ard - 27.

NAYS - Mesers, Authory, Bugham, Chandler, Collamer, Doolittle oot, Foster, Grimer, Hale, King, Seward, Simmons, Trun-bull, Wade at Wilcon - 15.

At half past two the doors were re-opened and Mr. SE-At half past two the doors were re-opened and Mr. SE-BASTIAN called up the report made by him in legislative session in relation to allowing the proceeds of the sales of such public lands as have been sold by the United States on the 1st day of January last, deducting therefrom the cost of survey and sale, with all proper expenditures un-der the 11th article of the treaty of June, 1855, with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians; which, baving been

nended, was agreed to.

Mr. BICE moved that a committee of two members be appointed to wait on the President and inform him that unless he may have any further communications to make, the Senate, having finished the business before it, is now

ady to adjourn.

The VICE PRESIDENT appointed Mr. Ricz and Mr.

CHANDLER the committee for this purpose.

The following message was received from the President of the United States:

"To the Senate of the United States : "It has become my sad duty to announce to the Sen-ate the death of Hon. Axnox V. Brown, late Postmas-ter General, at his residence in this city, on yesterday

morning at twenty minutes past nine o'clock.

'The death of this distinguished public officer, especially at the present moment, when his eminent services are so much needed, is a great loss to his country. He was able, honest, and indefationable in the dischahis high and responsible duties, whilst his benevolent heart and his kind deportment endeared him to all who approached him.

"Submitting; as I do, with humble resignation to the will of Divine Providence in this calamitous dispensation, I shall ever cherish his memory with affectionate regard. JAMES BUCHANAN

"WASHINGTON, March 9, 1859." Mr. NICHOLSON then addressed the Senate in a feelig and appropriate manner on the melancholy event of ac death just announced by the President, and closed by offering the following resolutions; which were unani-

Resolved, That the Senate is in blic less sustained by the death of the Hon. Askey Yasasa's Buowa, smooter General of the United States, the announcement of which hancholy event has been made by the President.

Resolved, That the Senate will attend in a body the obsequees of the dimember of the entiret, the Hon. Aaran V. Brown, and that a muttee be appointed to make grangements for the funeral.

Resolved, That the Senate will go into mourning by wearing crape the left arm for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be laid before the Presist of the United States.

Resolved, That in consideration of this afflictive dispensation the nate do now advarm.

The Senate adjourned to meet at two o'clock to-

# COURT OF CLAIMS.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1859. On motion of R. H. Gillet, United States Solicitor,

On motion of R. H. Gillet, United States Solicitor, amuel T. Williams, esq., of Washington City, was ad-nitted an attorney and counsellor of this court. Edward L. Norfolk vs. The United States. Mr. Gil-ot resumed and concluded the argument in this case for lot resumed and concluded the argument in this case for the United States.

Hon. F. P. Stanton closed the argument on the part of

the claimant, and the case was submitted. Adjountil Monday next 12 o'clock, m.

## THE AFRICAN SQUADRON.

Correspondence of the New York Herald, Porte Praya, Jan. 26.] There are now here the Dale, Marion, and Cumberland; finers and crew generally in poor health. The Dale avea to day for Sierra Leone and Monrovia, and will return to this place from the latter to await her relief. The Marion is off in a day or so for somewhere, but her movements are as yet a State Secret, and we outsiders are movements are as yet a Nate secret, and we outsiders are not admitted into an insight thereof. The Cumberiand sails as soon as her voluminance despatches, including an account of her grand expedition after the Wanderer, when it was positively established that she had sailed from the coast with a full cargo of chony, and her summary investigation of the burning of an American brig in the Congo by the English steamer Viper are brought on to look after slavers. up to look after slavers.

O O O O O

The Cumberland will probably be in Medeira about the

lst of April, to await the coming of her long-looked for relief, and turn over the Liberian flag, which has been kept in a state of readiness for the past two months. The Vincennes is looked for about the first of next month, and will, no doubt, give a satisfactory account of the Vincenness and the vincentes of the vincentes of

A petition has been presented before the Canadian par liament for an act incorporating a company to connect this continent with Great Britain by a submarine tele-graph, via Greenland, Iceland, and Fair's Island. COLLISION BETWEEN THE BALTIMORE AND PA-

This disaster happened about 9 o'clock on Tuesday night last, off Thomas' Point, about forty miles below Baltimore. The Baltimore was returning from a successful trip to Havana, which port she left on the 15th of February last. She sunk in thirty minutes after the col lision. From the Baltimore Republican of last evening we gather the following particulars :

The first mate, Mr. Fuller, states that, being on deck about half an hour previous to the collision, he discover-ed the light of the steamer which ran into them, which they took to be the propeller Patapaco, Capt. Layfield, of the Cromwell line, which left here for Charleston yes-terday afternoon. A few moments before they were struck, the whistle of the Patapaco was blown, but those struck, the whistle of the Patapaco was blown, but those on board the Baltimore assert that the speed of the former was not checked or her course altered, and that in the efforts made to so change the course of the Baltimore as to escape being struck by the Patapaco, she was brought into such a position that the latter struck her with full force about ten feet from the bow, enting a large hole therein, and carrying away the cutwater.

The Patapaco was under such headway as to force the Baltimore out of her course, and after passing a short distance the former was checked, and she stopped for a few moments; when, as is alteged by those en board the Baltimore, she proceeded on her course, without laying by to ascertain the result of the collision.

It appears that those on board the unfortunate steamer

by to ascertain the result of the collision.

It appears that those on board the unfortunate steamer did not realize the full extent of her injuries until she had resumed her course and proceeded ahead some thirty minutes, when it was discovered that her hold was filing, and that her bow was rapidly sinking, when her engine was reversed, and the officers and crew proceeded to launch her boats, into which they barely escaped without saving anything, beyond the clothing they had on when the vessel went down. There were on board twenty persons, including four passengers, but fortunately all were awake at the time of the collision, to which circumstance doubtless is attributable the fact that the sad disaster was not attended with loss of life.

After drifting about in the boats for three-quarters of an hour, they were fortunately discovered by Capt. Hallett, of the Boston steamer Wm. Jenkins, on her way to this port. They were taken on board, and every attentiations.

this port. They were taken on board, and every atten-tion that humanity could suggest was bestowed upon them by this generous-hearted commander and his officers and crew. The rescued speak in the warmest terms of gratitude of the conduct of Capt. Hallett, to whose time-

y aid they attributed their preservation.

The cargo of the Baltimore consisted of sugar, fruits, nd eigars, and was valued at \$30,000.

Capt. Layfield, of the Patapsco, also makes a statement from which we extract as follows:

The Patapsco left the wharf at 4½ o'clock, yesterday, p. m., for Charleston. At 8½ o'clock, at night, 12 miles below Thomas' Point, made steamer Baltimore, from Havana, on our port bow, and as she neared, the Patapsco's beam was put aport as customary, and the usual whistle signal given; but, as the steamer Baltimore came pearer, it was discovered that she had her helm put a star

nearer, it was discovered that she had her helm put a star-board, and was heading for us.

Some officer on board the Baltimore gave two blasts of the whistle, and requested us to starboard our helm; but it was too late, and she struck the Patapsco just forward of the fore chains, cutting her down about three planks below the lower deck water ways, taking away rails fore and aft, with quarter boat and davits.

#### GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS.

The Boston Advertiser says that the feeling in favor of the purchase of the Hancock estate by the Common wealth of Massachusetts as a residence for the govern-is every day gathering strength.

A despatch from New Orleans, dated the 8th instant, states that Miramon was still preparing to attack Vera Cruz and Jaurez was making preparations for a desperate

The piano-forte makers, furniture carvers, and carpen ters of Philadelphia are on the point of striking for high-er wages. They demand an increase of from fifteen to twenty per cent. Professor Mitchell, at the close of his lecture on the

7th inst. at Albany, N. Y., announced his acceptance of the post of director of the Dudley Observatory. The event is regarded as the close of the Observatory difficul-A Cincinnati paper says the Spanish quarters are being

cought up in the East at twenty-one and a half cents, and sent there and put off on the dealers at twenty-five cents. A merchant a few days since received in payr of his bills \$300 in this coin. There are now 95 000 bales of cotton detained at the bar below New Orleans in consequence of numerous ves-sels being unable to get safely over. The cotton is mostly destined for Liverpool. The delay is likely to prove of

serious injury to the parties interested. Letters received in New York, dated February 19th, state that the accounts received that day from the United States disappointed operators in cotton, as the falling off in receipts had been anticipated. Holders, however, refused any concession, and the sales reached 7,000 bales at unchanged prices.

The Memphis Appeal of the 6th inst. learns that the a'camboat Douglass was burned to the water's edge at Girault's landing, on the Yallabusha river, in Talla-hatchie county, in that State, on the 28th ult. The bout was estimated at \$10,000, and was insured for one balf its value. At the time of the burning she had on board a full cargo of cotton, which was entirely consumed. The loss, however, falls chiefly upon the underwriters. No lives were lost.

The Richmond Dispatch states that the examination in the case of the suspected slaver Julia Dean has closed, and Captain Headlun and the supercargo Mr. Dominpearance before a special term of the United States district court on the 8th inst. The mate was bailed in the sum of \$2,000. The barque has been brought up to Norfolk and the cargo is being discharged.

As a French frigate at Montevideo, recently, was re-As a French Irigate at Montevideo, recently, was re-turning the salute of an Anorican national vessel, one of the gunners had an arm blown off. As soon as the fact was made known, a subscription was started on board the American squadron, which produced, among ten ships, the very handsome sum of \$1,400. It was sent to the sufferer, and the French Admiral, in acknowledging its receipt, said "there were no hounds to the generosity of the American sailor," The Hartford Times publishes the address of the Con

nection democratic State central committee. It is justly severe upon the republicans, who have plunged the State into financial disorder. In the short period of four years, the State expenditures have sprung from yearly disburse-ment of \$125,000 to \$246,000; in fact, they have been ment of \$123,000 to \$246,000; in fact, they have been nearly doul led. There is no parallel in the history of Connecticut to this sudden and extraordinary increase in the expenditures of the people's money. The address ap-peals to the electors to redeem the State on the 1st of April from the party whose loose policy is productive of The Ruffalo Republic states that a Russian named Al-

The Buffalo Republic states that a Rassian named Albert David, who, on the 3d of February, was sentenced to the penitentiary of that county as a vagrant, has fallen heir, by the death of his father, to an immense fortune in Russia, valued at over two millions of dollars. The banker of the deceased was in Buffalo on the 25th alt., taking measures to effect the release of David, who, says he, came to this country four years ago, with sixty thousand dollars in his possession, one half of which he lost by the panic, and the balance of which he squandered. by the panic, and the balance of which he squandered.

Seven persons, aged one hundred years and upwarls, have died during the month of February. Their names, and place of death were as follows: Covington, Louisians, "Pa Caesar," colored, aged 138; Norfolk, Virginia, Sarah Mallory, colored, 128; Middletown, N. J., Jelphy Schane, aged 119; and Aunt Kandas, 103, both colored; Squan Beach, N. J., Hannah Phillips, 103; Port Maccon, Nora Scotia, John Maxwell, 102; Philadelphia, Mrs., The Gray, 109.

The New Orleans (La.) True Delta sums up the sugar crop of 1858 at 326,482 hogsheads, of which 181,621 have already been received, leaving 144,861 yet to so forward. Of the number received, 85,516 hogsheads were shipped by sea from Franklin and New Orleans, and 26,105 up the river. Assuming that the balance of the crop will be shipped in the same proportion, the True Delta calculates that the amount of the crop yet to come up the Massisippi is 74,000 hogsheads sugar, and 156,000 barrels of molasses.

The Daily Democratic Union, published at Peeris, ill and edited and owned by G. W. Raney, esq., has bee offered for sale on reasonable terms. The paper was e tablished in 1852, and the editor offers it for sale for the reason that his time and attention are so much occupie with other business that it is impossible to devote the time and attention to the editorial department of the journal, that its increasing business, its central position and the cause of democracy demands.